WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1887.

GLADSTONE AND GOSCHEN. THEY DISCUSS THE COERCION BILL FOR IRELAND.

The Ex-Premier Maintains His Adherence to the Cause of the Parnellites-Goschen Follows the Arguments Made by Balfour.

LONDON, Mar. 29 .- Mr. Gladstone resumed the debate on the crimes bill tonight and said that an issue so grave required ample time for consideration. He was bound to support Parnell's amend-ment, because the ground on which Mr. Balfour based the government's case was insufficient and uneatisfictory. The goverament bill instead of curing Irish fils ernment bill instead of curing Irish ills would aggravate the worst disorders. With this coercion bill the prospect of conciliation vanished into thin air. The government proposed to eliminate the sand bill and nothing remains but coercion bald, bare, and gaunt, and, alse, too familiar. He claimed that Mr. Ballour had followed an unusual course in justifying the bill by basing it on the increase of crime in Ireland. He asserted that statistics of Irish crime were against the government, stating that while 439 that statistics of Irish crime were against the government, stating that while 432 threatening letters were received in 1885, but 75 were received in 1885, which hardly justified coercion. Other crimes increased from 512 to 517, and that was given as the reason of the extreme demand of the government. It was the first time he knew of snooymous demands imposed on parliament in support of legislation. He referred to cases adduced by Baifour, and charged that boycotting was not confined to maintain a support of legislation. He referred to cases adduced by Baifour, and charged that boycotting was not confined to maintain a support of legislation. He referred to cases adduced by Baifour, and charged that boycotting was not confined to maintain the spound for that measure was the agitation them existing, but there was no such excuse at present.

A demend was made upon the house to commit the most formidable breeah of trust that a popular assembly could per-

trust that a popular assembly could per-petrate to relax the conditions upon which reterrate to relax the conditions upon which stone parliament should sanction a change in the criminal law in order that the law might fall with increased stringency upon a particular portion of the queen's subjects. The opposition would insist upon having the fullest opportunity, to examine the provisions of the bill. Every Irish and every English member should have the fullest scope for presenting his views, and for sifting and scrutinizing the extreme proposals of the government. Among its most insulting and exasperating proposals—the worst ever submitted to parliament—was the provision that Irish trials be held in London. He had never known such a blow at the national feeling of Ireland. The government could have devised nothing more likely to aggravate every existing evil.

As to the permanent duration of the bill the proposals made one's blood boil. To establish what was formerly only a ten

As to the permanent duration of the bill the proposals made one's blood boil. To establish what was formerly only a tem porary remedy as a permanent rule of existence for society in Ireland would put a brand of inferiority upon Ireland forever, recognizing as a fixed principle that force was a remedy. The lesson of many years showed that force was no remedy. Since the election of 1885, since the bulk of the liberals had judged that it was both right and safe to grant home rule, Ireland had been free from crime and outrage—a condition long unknown. Why was this? It was because the Irish people brew that a large—though insufficiently large—body of liberals had adopted their interests and would abide by them to the last.

Interests and would ablde by them to the last.

If the liberals acceded to the government the result would be retrogression, and the lish would return to a state partly remedied by the liberals, who would assist her received as she remained in her present moderate course. The time would soon come when Ireland's cause would have many more supporters, and when it would be seen that those now serving the frish cause were also serving the cause of the wide empire of Great Britain.

Mr. Goschen taunted Gladstone with allance with the National League, and seked how far he would aid those desiring separation. Every one but league allies considered the case of freiand intolerable. He regretted Gladstone did not condemultish crime and firsh agitators. The government's case was based on the fallure of

eroment's case was based on the failure of

He deprecates the terrorism existing to eland, especially as to jurymen, and plored Gladstone's treatment of boycette. The people had placed a trust in the ids of the government to restauth hands of the government to restore the authority of the queen and liberty to all

While traking some very strong statements and indulging to a considerable degree of invective and sarensm, he was not at all convincing or impressive, and his manner plainly tetrayed the fact that he felt not xactly at ease in his role of champion of a tory government.

Mr. Gladstone's speech is widely com-

mented upon as an effective exposure of the feebleness of the government's reasons for demanding coercion. The strength of his reasoning is admitted by the conserva-tives, and is felt keenly by the unionist liberls, more of whom threaten to secode unless the operation bill be reduced to simple pro visions against boycotting and the plan of campaign. The conservatives already talk of dropping the proposals relating to the transfer of jury trials. DENOUNCING CORRCION.

DEBLIN, Mar. 29.—Speaking at a National League meeting to night Michael Davitt said the stringency of Balfour's measure was a favorable feature. He was not prepared to say what Irish manhood should do when tyranuy riked Ireland. Despots heretofore, when they tried to crush liberty, had themselves been crushed. William O'Reien said, the light had hereto-William O'Brien said the Irish had heretofore endured trials as severe as those contemplated by the bill CUBA AND AMERICA.

Madride, Mar. 29.—In the chamber of deputies to-day a Cuban member raised a debate on the commercial condition of Cuba debate on the commercial condition of Cuba and the treaty negotiations with America. Senor Moret, minister of foreign affairs, alluding to the difficulties experienced in the negotiations and the importance of the subject, said he preferred to postpone discussion on the question until all the Cuban members were present. The senate has passed the bill providing for the lease of the tobacco monopoly.

VIENNA, Mar. 29 .- A new plot has been discovered at Philippoppolis, and 200 ar-rests have been made. PRENCHMEN ORDERED TO LEAVE.

STRASBURG, Mar. 29 — The French manufacturers at Thann have been ordered to leave the country in two days. USELESS ARMS.

London, Mar. 29.—The committee on dayal reform recommend the withdrawal of bayonets and cutiasses now in use as usc-

St. Perensuego, Mar. 29—On all the nihilists arrested for complicity in the attempt on the czar's life were found bottles of potson, which will be smasned should the assessin retreat from his task in the inst troops. CENSURING THE GOVERNMENT.

ROME, Mar. 29.—The members of the ex-treme left here censured the government for entering into an alliance with Germany and Austria. TRELAND'S UNDER SECRETARY.

ONDON, Mar, 20.—It is reported that cert Penrose Fitzgerald will be appointed under secretary for Ireland. NO SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

Rows, Mar. 29.—Mgr. Golemberti has failed to secure satisfactory results in his negotiations with the center or Catholic party in Germany. The vatican will leave the center party liberty of action in German political affairs, as Bishop Kopp's amendment to the ecclesiastical law was not adonted.

NEW YORK, Mar. 10 .- At the sale of A. T. Stewart's library to night 141 volumes were sold for 20,803. THE RAILROAD DEAL.

Rumor Circulated in Baltimore, Bu It Is Discredited.

BALTIMORE, MD., Mar. 29 .- The rumo that the Baltimore and Ohlo deal had fallen through because of President Garrett's refusal to allow a thorough investigation o the affairs of the company is not believed in this city. It is known that an investigation has been in progress for several days and it is believed that the investigators ar and it is believed that the investigators ar being given every facility for a care ful scrutiny. There are, however, a num ber of influential men who are strongly opposed to the deal, and they are pleases to think that there is a bitch in the transac

to think that there is a bitch in the transaction. No one in authority to speak could be seen to-day, and the matter is believed to be progressing as rapidly as the compilcated situation will permit. Mr. Garrett is in New York, and Mr. Cowen, counselor for the baltimore and Ohio company, is understood to be with him.

New Yonk, Mar. 19.—The Stayner-Ives party to-day had a conference with the Brice-Thomas party in relation to the Raitimore and Ohio purchase. The conference is said to have been in relation to the Lake Eric and Western Railroad joining the system which is to operate the Baltimore and Ohio when the control is transferred, but no definite particulars can be obtained.

BUSINESS FOR THE COMMISSION.

Judge Cooley Tells What Will Be the

First Matters Considered. Chicago, Mar. 29,-Judge Thomas M Cooley, of Michigan, will leave for Washington to day to meet the other raffrond commissioners appointed under the inter state commerce bill. Before leaving for the cast he will hand in his resignation as receiver of the Wabash railroad to Judge Gresham, and will ask to be relieved from the duties of the office at an early date. In a brief talk at the Sherman House yesterday Judge Cooley said be had no idea who would succeed him as receiver, but there were many competent persons, and the selection ought not to be difficult. The selection ought not to be difficult. The first question the commission will take up for consideration will be regarding an application by the associated roads of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama to be allowed special rates on through traffic without affecting their local traffic on account of the competition by the Ohio river and Mississippi river lines. Judge Cooley says the commission is authorized to grant special rates in such cases if it finds the water competition materially affects the through traffic of the railroads.

AN OLD INDICTMENT.

A Forgery Committed a Ogarter of Century Ago Never Explated.

New York, Mar. 29.-Application was made to the general sessions to-day for the entering of a nolle prosequi in the case of entering of a nolle prosequi in the case of William Kenane, an indictment for forgery against him having been pigeon-hoied in 1855. He was sentenced to two years and sixth months, but was pardoned after zerving nine months. He is now a prosperous merchant of San Francisco. Gen. Francis Dow, of that city, protests against quashing the indictment, claiming that Kenane is a murderer and has wronged his family. He also says he is living under an assumed name in that city. Decision was reserved until the bank on which the forgery was committed has been heard from.

SIOUN CITY MURDER TRIAL. Evidence Tending to the Conviction of

the Accused, Arensdorf.

SIGUX CITY, IOWA, Mar. 29 .- After the ress-examination of Henry L. Leavitt, in the Haddock case this morning, his wife gave evidence as to a conversation she cord between her busband and Arensdorf shortly after the murder. The accused related as to how several of the witnesses had been fixed. She denied saying she would do up Haddock herself, and that the seloon men had no sand. Bismarck, who made a confession and charged Arensdorf with shooting Haddock, was then examined.

BIG FIRE IN TROY.

Supposed Incendiary Blaze Causes

Loss of \$100,000. Tuoy, N. Y., Mar. 29 .- The Caswell uilding was destroyed by fire to-day. The uilding was occupied by dry goods stores on the lower floors, and the upper stories were occupied by tenants, that, had narrow escapes. The night watchman, corrad, was arrested on suspicion of setting fire to the building. The firemen say the flames spread with suspicious rates that the state of the same were occupied by tenants, many of whom platty. The loss is \$100,000.

FITZGERALD'S PROCLAMATION Chicago Nationalists Think There I No Hidden Meaning in It.

CHICAGO, Mar. 29.—President Fitzgerald's proclamation has not created any uch excitement among the Irish Nationa League here as it has in New York. Ther is no suspicion of any hidden meaning in it. Alexander Sullivan says if Fitzgerald wanted to resort to force he would say so in unmistakable terms. Sullivan thinks that coercion will pass, but will not become operative.

COOK COUNTY CORRUPTION.

The School Commissioners Will B Charged With Bribery.

CHICAGO, [Mar. 29.-The grand jur has decided to indict two contractors who were interested in the building of a sewe from one of the public schools. The com missioners may possibly be charged with bribery, a penitentiary offense. It is said \$5,000 was divided among them in the artesian well case. This will be investi-

THE ROCK ISLAND MURDER.

Evidence Fastening the Crime on the

MORRIS, ILL., Mar. 29 .- In the Rock Is land train murder case to day evidence wa given to show that Kellogg Nichols was the only messenger who rode alone in the front part of the car from Chicago to La Saile Its purport was to show that trainmen committed the crime.

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS.

Arrangements Perfected for the Plan at Montgomery. MONTGOMERY, ALA., Mar. 29.-Henry C Butcher, of the Southern Cotton Oil Com pany, arrived to-day and concluded ar angements for the location of one of the

mills. Ten acres of ground were donated for a site. The plant will cost \$125,000, and have a capacity of 150 tons per day. HANGED BY THIEVES.

A Presperous Farmer Robbed an

Murdered in His Own House. HAZEN, ARK, Mar. 29 .-- A gang o hieves recently entered the house of Benja min Mopps, a presperous farmer, and hun; him up to force him to tell where his money was concealed. In their greed they forgot him, and he hanged until he was dead. The thieves secured a large sum and fled.

NEW YORK, Mar. 29,-The famous Dwight is surence litigation, in which policies aggregating \$105,000 were involved, has been settled by the payment of \$15,000 to the contestants. This was the most bitterly contested insurance litigation in the history of life companies. He carried \$250,000 of insurance at the time of his death in 1878. YMPATHY FROM AMERICA.

INTEREST TAKEN IN THE COERCION BILL FOR IRELAND.

Messages from Parnell to President Fitzgerald and the Reply Thereto-American Support Assured - Action of Nebraska's Legislature.

LINCOLN, NEB., Mar. 29 .- The following cablegram was received by Hon. John Fitzgerald to-day, and the following reply sent to Mr. Parnell:

Fitzgerald to-day, and the following reply sent to Mr. Parnell:

Hotze of Commons, Lonson, Mar. 28—To Hon. John Fitzgerald, Liscoln, Neh.—The coercion bill proposed to night in the house of commons is the eighty-sevent in the house of commons is the eighty-sevent in the house of the house house he house he house he house he house he house house he house of the house he house he house he house he house of the house he house of the house he had he house he house he house he had he house he house he house he had he house he had he h

The following resolutions passed both houses of the legislature by unanimous vote, and were moved by Hou Mr. Whit more in the house and Senator Colby in the senate, and were simmediately cabled to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell:

the senate, and were simmediately cabled to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell:

Whereas the government of Great Britain, in defiance of the wishes of the Irish people, and of the expressed will of the people of Wales and Scotland, and of the democracy of England, deny the Irish people a responsible government, and now threaten them with the indiction of laws that will trample on every vestige of personal and constitutional liberty, and must only end in bloodshed, if not in the ruin of the Irish people, and.

Whereas the Irish people, and.

Whereas the Irish people have always been steadfast and faithful friends of American liberty, fighting for its achievement and dying for its preservation, and so bound up with its by tics of blood and homorable memories that our hearts are greatly moved by their mole struggle for human freedom, therefore.

Resolved, That we condemn the Irish policy of Lord Salisbury and his cabinet as at variance with every principle of constitutional law and justice; as inhuman in conception, and tending not only to figure the neople of Ireland, but to imperfit the safety of the Britain and tending not only to figure the neople of Ireland, but to imperfit the safety of the Britain more with every principle of constitutional law and justice; as inhuman in conception, and tending not only to figure the neople of Ireland, but to imperfit the safety of the Britain ever sanctioned a policy that conflicts with justice and liberty.

Resolved, That we extend to Mr. Parnell and his co-laborers and to the Irish nation our heartfelt sympathy and encouragement to confinue their, saliant struggle mith, under the safe of a national and respinsible government, Ireland aball once more chopy peace and happiness.

pleas.

Resolved, That we honor the noble stand taken by Mr. Gladatone and the enlightened democracy of Great Britain, and express our confidence that their principles of justice and liberty to Ireland will prevail over the byrbaroos and unrighteous policy of the tory government.

Resolved. That copies of these resolutions be cabled to the Hon. Charles Scowart Parnell and Hon. William E. Gladstone, house of commune.

VIRGINIA MATTERS.

A Cold Wave Injeres the Crops-The State Debt.

to-day was the coldest experienced here in years at so late a date in March. The theremometer marked 18° at sunrise, and it has been very cold all day. It is freezing hard to-night. Fruit is not far enough advanced to be injured.

NORTOLE, VA., Mar. 20.-Reports from the surrounding country indicate serious damage to vegetables from the snow and ice of last night and this morning. Peas. strawberries, and cabbage are seriously in

DANVILLE, VA., Mar. 29.—The weather is very cold here, and there was a severe freeze last night. It is feared that much fruit was killed. The weather is cold again to-night, and a bard freeze is ex-

LYNCHBURG, VA., Mar. 29.—The weather is very cold. Last night ice formed in exposed places. A snow storm prevailed this morning. Early fruit and vegetables are badly damaged.

WINCHESTER, VA., Mar. 29.—Prohibition was carried in this county by a majority of 484.

RICHMOND, VA., Mar. 29.-In the senate to day joint resolutions were adopted ap-pointing a joint committee of the two houses to confer with the commission of the foreign bondholders on the subject of the state debt. The resolutions are the the same as those adopted by the house and telegraphed last Saturday evening except that the limit fixed for the meeting of the two commissions is "not later than April 20," instead of April 12 as agreed pon by the house. The house will cancus in the change of time.

BANQUET TO GOV. HOADLY.

He Makes an Address in Which Pol tics de not Figure. NEW YORK, Mar. 20,-Ex Gov. Hoadly.

of Ohio, but who has recently become a citizen of New York, was banqueted by the Beta Theta Phi Society this evening. In responding to an address he confined him self exclusively to his connection with the Addresses were also made by Gen. Roger

Pryor. ex-Gov. Abbett, of New Jersey, ep. John S. Wise, of Virginia; W. N. mith, of Baltimore, and ex-Senator Joseph

HON. J. G. BLAINE.

Accompanied by His Daughter and

Son He Starts for the West. New York, Mar. 29.-James G. Blain oft the city this morning on the 9 o'clock rain by the Pennsylvania railroad bound for St. Louis. He was provided with a special car which was attached to the rear of the limited express. He was accom-tanted by his youngest daughter, Hattie, James G. Blaine, jr. and wife, Stephen B. Elkins, wife, and young son.

NO CLEW YET DISCOVERED.

The Identity of the Murdered Girl at Rahway Not Revealed.

RAHWAY, N. J., Mar. 29 .- No clew has yet been discovered as to the identity of the murdered girl or her murderer. On the valise she carried were to day discovered the letters T. H. T. Scores of persons looking for missing girls have viewed the body, but none of them have identified her.

Lived Long With a Broken Neck. NEW YORK, Mar. 29.-Joseph Somer who fell from his lodging house and broke his neck last October, died to-day. case excited attention among medical men as an attempt was made to set the neck, and he seemed to improve.

THE AMERICA'S CUP. The Conditions Named by the Owner

of the Thistle. New York, Mar. 20,-Wm. York, secretary of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, Glasgow, has written to John H. Bird, secretary of the New York Yacht Club, formally claiming the right, on the part of the yacht Thistle, to sail a match for the America's Cup against any yacht or vessel built in

Thislie, to sail a match for the America's Cup against any yacht or vessel built in the United States. Mr. York further names the 4th of October as a date agreeable to him for the commencement of the match, and accepts the courses sailed in the Galatea matches last year. Mr. York continues: "I will now state some additional arrangements which are thought necessary. The first is a point which the challenger considers most important—namely, that two patrol steamers (one for each of the competing yachts) should be employed to keep the course perfectly clear during the race, and so avoid the risk of the race being obstructed by accompanying steamers and cruising yachts. Each of the patrol steamers would be under the control of the competitor it represented and have a representative of the opposing yacht on board."

Another addition to the arrangement is as follows: "That in the event of an accident impecting to either of the competitors previous to the start she is to have sufficient time given her to effect repairs; further, that should a serious accident happen during the race, that race not belong the final one, fair and reasonable time should be given either vacht to effect repairs before she be called upon to race again—i. e., the final race, or races, shall not be held to have been lost by default through the lujured yacht not being in a position to appear on the agreed upon dates."

On receipt of this letter ex-Commolore Smith called a meeting of the committee in

On receipt of this letter ex-Commodors On receipt of this letter ex-Commodore Smith called a meeting of the committee in charge of the America's Cup races in his office. The committee had absolute power to set, and they discussed the changes suggested by Mr. York for some time, and then sent a letter in answer to them. The races will be three in number, and on practically the same terms as last year.

BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Interesting Extracts From the Annual Report of the Treasurer,

Boston, Mar. 29.-The annual stockhold ers' meeting of the American Bell Tele-phone Company was held here yesterday. The report shows an increase of 5,318 exchange subscribers during 1886, a gain of 2,169 in 1885. The number of exchanges is 26; branch offices, 446; total miles of wire,

776; branch offices, 446; total miles of wire, 128,231; total circuits, 121,230; total employes, 5,843; total subscribers, 148,008; total exchange connections per year in the United States, 512,605,710; average number daily calls per subscriber, 5,82; average cost per connection, 2 to 7 cents. Arrangements are perfected for giving a long line service between New York and Philadelphis. A line will also be built to connect New York and Boston.

Treasurer Driver's annual statement showed the ledger balances for the year ending Dec. 31, 1886, as follows: Debtors: Telephones, \$397,749,84; stocks, \$22,005, \$25,03; merchandise and machinery, \$14, 159,71; bills and accounts receivable. \$1, 607,872,73; cash and deposits, \$683,630,55, Total, \$24,908,333,88. Creditors: Capital stock, \$9,802,100; bills and accounts payable, \$638,344,67; patent account (profit and loss), \$3,352,445,72. Reserves, \$251, 227,24; aurplus, \$1,491,380,18. Total, \$24,903,333,88. Gross earnings in 1886, \$3,097,000.91; ex-

penses, \$1,149,717.79; surplus account Dec. 61, 1605, \$1,504,150.01. ... ... carmers 15 %, \$4,047.83.19; miscellaneous Items, \$20,067,-64. Total, \$3,177,470.77. 64. Total, \$3,177,470,77.

Regular dividends in 1836, \$1,176,252;extra dividends in 1886, \$302,084; reserve for depreciation of instruments, \$11,775,459.

Total, \$11,086,060,59. Surplus account Dec. 201,1861, 201,086,060,59.

31, 1851, 31, 414, 1350.18.

The old board of directors was re-elected except that John Hudson supersoiled W. G. Saltonstall. Charles Eustis Hubbard was elected clerk, and W. R. Driver, traasurer. The meeting then adjourned.

A GALE ON THE CHESAPEAKE. But Few Vesseis Arrive or Depart

From Baltimore. one Mn Mar 91 - A orthwest gale has prevailed all day on Chesapeuke bay, and few vessels have arrived or departed. One of the Norfolk rived or departed. One of the Norfolk freight steamers entered the Patapseo about 2 o'clock this afternoon and had not reached her wharf at 6 o'clock. Thus fir no damage has been reported, but there is some concern in regard to the oyster fleet. Only heavy vessels ventured beyond the mouth of the Patapseo, and a large freet is reported wind bound in the mouth of James tiver.

THREATEN A REPRESEN CATIVE. Aparchists of Chicago Will Lay Out Mr. Karlowski.

SPRINGPIELD, ILL., Mar. 29 .- Representative Karlowski says he was brought beore a meeting of 100 socialists in Chicago last Friday, and there a demand was made that he publicly retract his denunciation of he members who acted as pallbearers at Mes the members who acted as pailbearers at Mra. Neebe's fineral or resign as representative. He declined to do either. He was then condemned as an enemy of the United Labor party, and a gang of anarchists met and resolved to "lay him out." Powderly has written letters condemning Burke for seeing as a pullbearer. eting as pallbearer.

DEATH OF GEN. RIPLEY.

He Dies at a New York Hotel While His Family is in Florida.

New York, Mar. 29.-Gen. Ripley died this evening at the New York Hotel. Dr. Norris, the attendant physician, and the nurse were the only ones present at his death. Gen. Newton had the body attended to. Gen. Ripley's family are wintering in Florida, and no arrangements will be made for the funeral until their arrival.

Infringing Union Label. "FPRINGFIELD, MASS., Mar. 29 .- The Westfield Union of the International Cigar Makers' have applied to the courts for an injunction restrair ing the Atlantic Cigar Company using a label which is claimed to be an infringement of their official label.

Condemning Coercion. SPRINGPIELD, ILL., Mar 29 .- The house has passed a resolution confirming operation in treland and England's policy toward feeland it also extended sympathy to Gladsone and Parnell for their crusade against unjust laws.

Birmtugham's Boom. BIRMINGHAM, ALA, Mar. 29.—The estimated cost of buildings now being erected here is \$9,870,600. Buildings for suburban, mining and manufacturing enterprises swell the es timate by over \$1.000,000.

Sugar From Hawaii. San Francisco, Mar 29.—A ship has been liartered here to carry a full cargo of surar from the Hawainm Islands to New York, This is the first time a ship has been chartered for Hishops to Meet.
PETSEURO, Mar. 29.—The national board of bishops of the African M. E. Church of Zon

meet here to morrow. The business will in thick usual routine semi-annual work. Carpenters' Demand. CHICAGO, Mar. 29.—The Carpeniers' Union are preparing to enforce their demand for eight hours and 35 cents per hour. The bosies will not confer with the men.

The Murderous Gambier. Bostos, Mar 29.—Adolph Albrecht, wno-shot Gamblers Flannigan and Lannahan, was a day remanded for two weeks. Flanuigan s rapidly ainking.

New York, Mar. 19.—A syndicate has been formed for the purpose of issuing a duplicate of the *Bhatmiet London News* in this country Death of Judge Durell. SCHOHARIE, N. Y., Mar. 22.—Judge E H. Durch, late of New Orleans, died to-day of paracysis of the heart.

RACES OF ALL KINDS.

Entries at Clifton and New Orlean for To-Day's Running.

Racing will be in full blast to-day at Clifton and New Orleans, and, as the en tries at both places give promis: of a good field of starters, local turfites will have an opportunity to speculate upon their knowl-

opportunity to speculate upon their knowledge of turf lore.

THE CLIFTON ENTRIES.

First race—Five-eighths of a mile—Pomme d'Or, 118 bounds; Calomei Colt, 118; Ilm Brast, 116; Trojan, 116; Ornament, 116; Captain Hammer, 145.

Second race—Three quarters of a mile, sell-ine—Crafte, 95 pounds; Warder, 91; Belmont, 91; King Gorge, 93; Voncher, 93; King B91, 92, Tbird race—Seren-eighths of a mile, selling—Glendon, 11; pounds; Barbara, 109; St. Emo, 185; Alva, 193; Belleview, 100; Parasol, 35; Vivandiere, 16.

Fourth race—Three quarters of a mile, selling—Littlefellow II, 165; pounds; Pilot, 105; Peacok, 105; Windsall, 105; Black Jack, 103, NEW ORLSANS ENTRIES.

NEW ORLEANS ESTRIES.

NEW OBLEASE ESTRIES.

First rece—3 furlongs, for 3-year-olds—
Badge, 110 pounds; Balance, 100; Lillie Vergil;

77 Ruffar a, 97;

Fecond race—34 mile, selling—Fred Davis,

77 pounds; Twilight, 85; Long Kate, 91; Pat
Daley, 91. Daley, 91.
Third race—75 mile—Cathearth, 100 pounds
Jension, 100; McLaughlin, 100; and Withrow ENGLISH BACING. London, Mar. 23.—The race for Earl Soon cer's plate of six hundred sovereigns at North ampton to day was won by Guadiana, Daben une second, Mezzodint third. Ten horse started on the course, which was five furlying straight. Debenture was a strong favorite in the

etting.
For the Athorp Park stakes, same distance of 2-year olds, there were five starier's altrete won, The Munimer second; Lily Bushid. The winner was the favorite.
FRIER FIGHTERS IN THOUBLE.

PRICE FLOWTHES IN TROUBLE.

PRILADELISMA, Mar. 22.—The nine special trained two principa's, who were captured by the pulice hast night at the conclusion of the prize fight between Jimmy Mitchell, of this city, and Paddy Smith, of Brooklyn, were given a hearing offere a much trate this myring. The principals were placed under \$1.000 ball to maver the charge of prize fighting, and the others in \$100 ball for adding and abet me the same.

B. S. DON TO BACK ELLRAIN.

B. S. DON TO BACK ELLRAIN.

Blichard K. Fox, proprietor of the Police Goszile, offers to back Klirain to fight any man on America for the heavy-weight diamond belt, and a sum of \$2,500 or \$5,500 a side to a

THE GOOD TEMPLARS

Clements Ledge Applauds the Commissioners in Closing Sunday Bars. The meeting of this organization last evening attracted a larger attendance of its members than usual to Washington Hall, Capitol Hill, and it proved one of the most interesting sessions held by the lodge. A fraternal visit from Columbia Lodge was a fraternal visit from Columbia Lodge was a pleasing feature of the meeting. As usual the lodge initiated several applicants for membership, to whom and the large number of visitors an informal reception was tendered. At the close of an important business seasion the lodge was delightfully entertained up to a late hour with short speeches, vocal and instrumental music, and recitations. The committee on public meetings reported that Mr. Charles Nye and J. C. Lee would address the meeting at the lodge adopted by a unanimous vote a series of resolutions reciting that the liquor traffic is one continued record of crime, misery, disgrace, and sorrow; that they recognize the recent ruling of the District commissioners as an honest effort on the part of these officers to give the community some protection against the saloons, and they also congratulate them upon the fart that larges majority of the a-light fart that larges majority of the a-light for to promote sobrlety and virtue and a proper observance of the Sabbath day.

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER.

Her Theatrical Debut at the Hay market, London. LONDON, Mar. 20 -Mrs. James Brown Fotter made her debut at the Haymarket Theater as Anna Sylvester, in Wilkie Col-lins's "Man and Wife." Her performance was fairly successful. The audience was chichy composed of friends and admirers of the lady, and their applause was freely

bestowed upon the debutante in and out of Among those present were the Prince of Among those present were the Prince of Wales, Lord Duraved, Lord Elehs Eloho, Mr. Charles Phelpa Mr. W. H. Walte, American secretary of legation; Lady Calio Campbell, and Oscar While. Most of the orities assert that Mrs. Potter's voice is metallic and unsympathetic and character.

Mrs. Potter said to a representative of the tess after the performance that she has sken the stage permanently, and state hat she was to receive \$60,000 for the serie of performances for which she was en-gaged. She expressed herself as charmed with England and delighted with English addiences. Mrs. Potter moves in that circle of society known as the Prince of Wales' set, and this fact has been given due prominence in calling attention to her debut

DUE TO INTERSTATE BILL.

One Hundred Clerks at Pittsburg t Be Discharged.

PITTSBURG, Mar. 29. -One of the first sible effects of the interstate commerce bill will be the discharge of 100 clerks at the transfer station of the Pennsylvania railread in this city. The station is to be discontinued and all freights will be shipped through instead of being rebilled as heretofore. The discharge is due to the cutting down of profits on short basis. Many of those who will be discharged have been in the service of the company for nany years. The salaries ranged from \$50 to \$100 per month.

PATHER M'GLYNN'S LECTURE

Enthusiasm NEW YORK, Mar. 20 .- The Academy of Music was filled to its utmost capacity tonight to listen to Rev. Dr. McGlynn's new lecture on "Cross of the New Crusade. ile received the most enthusiastic reception on his appearance ever accorded any man in this city. He reiterated his faith in Heury George's land theory, and declared his intention of preaching it, notwithstand-ing an ecclesiastical hazard.

THE OLD DOMISION SUIT.

The Knights Cluim They Were Locked

NEW YORK, Mar. 29 -The answer of the Knights of Labor sued by the Old Dominion Company for interruption of their business during the late strike was filed to-day. The answer sets up the claim that the mendid not strike, but were locked out. Death from Apoplexy. Capt. A. H. Leutnitz was found dead in

als hed at 220 Pennsylvania avenue yester sy morning, and an investigation, showed that death was caused by apoplexy. The deceased lost a leg in an Indian fight in 1877, at Red Butte, Dak, and he was placed on the retired list, with the rank of captain. For a number of years he has made this city his home, and was well liked by all who knew him. who knew him. Colored Citizens' Mass Meeting.

On the night of April 26 (the eve of Grant's birthday) it is proposed to have a mass meeting of colored citizens to pay tribute to the memory of the Union soldier and sailors of the late war who perished is Newspaper Enterprise.

POSTAL EMPLOYES ESCAPE.

THEY CAN ENJOY FREE PASSES OVER THE RAILROADS.

Important Opinion by Attorney General Garland-The Commerce Act Does Not Apply to the Mail Service-Its Agents Need Not Pay.

On the 21st Instant the Postmaster Gen eral solicited from the Attorney General an opinion upon the questions, whether there be anything in the act of Feb, 4, 1897, entitled an act to regulate commerce, which probibits the practice of receiving passes by employes, heretofore prevailing in this department; and if, in any particular, the act prohibits the continuance by the railroad companies of the practice of transporting postal employes free of charge, as heretofore, in what degree and by what limitations. The following is the opinion of the Attorney General:

The title of the act of the 4th of February 1887, is "an act to regulate commerce." It is not entitled "an act to regulate the United States mail service." The question presented is, substantially, was it the intent of the lawmakers that it should be construed to include the mail service of the United States.

United States.

The constitutional power authorizing the set is the third clause of the eighth section of the eleventh stille of the constitution, act is the third clause of the eighth section of the eleventh article of the constitution, which empowers "Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes." If this provision of the constitution had been understood by the framers of the constitution to have embraced the mail service of the United States in the term "commerce," there would have been no stifficient reason for the introduction of the seventh clause of the same section and article—"Congress shall have power to establish postoffices and postroads"—under which last the postal service has been organized. The magnitude of that system is such that its main operations can only be conducted successfully by uniform and general rule. Equal instice in the administration of the service requires that the burden of its execution shall not be subject to the possibility of different rates between those portions of the service which may be performed exclusively within individual states and those which include service in two or more states. The provisions of the act, as applied to subjects intended to be embraced therein, do not apply to the former, but to the latter. It is not to be supposed the lawmakers intended, under a regulation of commerce, to subject a part of the mail service to the provisions of the act, while another part would be excluded. The mail service is a unit—a system—organized in purstance of an established governmental policy. The Postmaster General, as the head of the department, is placed over that system. If is not described by law, among many other

Postmaster General, as the head of the de-partment, is placed over that system. He is required by law, among many other specific duties, "to superintend generally the business of the department and execute all laws relative to the postal service." (R. S. 350.) It could not be the purpose of the act under consideration to join the Postmaster General with the commission-ters of interstate commerce in the secrs of interstate commerce to the adinistration of the interstate comm ministration of the interstate commerce act, nor to relieve the Postmaster General from the duty of superintending and executing "all laws relative to the postal service." No intent is manifested indicating a division of service, labor, or responsibility becommissioners of interstate commerce, size commissioners of interstate commerce, size executives and intended to relate with the act was not intended to relate "to the postal service." The system of postal service on the postal service of the postal service on the postal service confers upon the Postmaster General the power to make contracts, some of which must be exceptional, arising from unexpected emergencies which could not in all cases be made in conformity to prescribed general rules as to price or terms, and concerning which the urgency or accessity which preclude the possibility of conference for exceptions with the commissioners of inter-tate commerce. The amount of compensation is, in many in stances, submitted to his indigment. In others the law provides a fixed price per mile for a given service; in other instances the law provides for the carriage of percons in the service free of charge. A general examination of the whole scope of pustal laws shows that if the interstate commerce.

vamination of the whole scope of pusta laws shows that if the interstate commerce set were treated as if Jecorporated into the postal system of laws the change would be so radical as to render it highly improduable that so extensive a modification or re-peal would be left to mere implication decd, such a change could be recognized only by express language of the statute. In the conduct of the postal service the United States, to the exclusion of all others, exercises one of the functions of governmental sovereignty. The service is purely governmental. It is a common law rule of construction that the sovereign is not bound by coperal statutes unless expressly made by general statules unless expressly made therein. In the English courts prerogative was claimed as the foundation of this rule was claimed as the foundation of this rule but American courts have based it upon reason, and except from the rule modes of procedure, process, with such other trans-actions as are not purely governmental. But "if the statute tends to restrain or liminish the power, right, or interest of a sovereign" the rule of construction is adhered to. (U. S. vs. Heron, 20 Wall., 255.) "The doctrine that the government should not unless named, be bound by an act of limitations, is in accordance with that just cited from Bacon, because, if bound, it would be a bar to the right, and if bound, it would be a bar to the right, and in all such cases is not construed to be embraced unless named, or, what would be quivalent, unless the language is such as to show clearly that such was the intent of the set." (U.S. vs. Knight, 14 Peters, 815.) If the interstate act were to be applied to the mail service of the United States it would materially diminish the power and rights heretofore exercised and held under the postal laws, and modify a clearly derights heretofore exercised and held under the postal laws, and modify a clearly de-fined policy established as the result of the experience of the whole national life. The United States is not specially named in the act of the 4th of February, 1887, except in the twenty-second section, which provides that "nothing in this act shall apply to the

that "nothing in this act shall apply to the carriage, storage, or handling of property, free or at reduced rates, for the United States." If the carriage, storage, or handling of the property of the United States were, in all instances, purely governmental, this exception would be entitled to great weight as an application that, in all not excepted, the sovereign was intended to be included, in pursuance of the maxim "Exceptio fermat regulum in casibus non exceptis." But in many transactions of the government as in carrying stores and delivery to the indian tribes in pursuance of treaty or contract, the action of the government is quasi-commercial, and of such a nature that no attribute of and of such a nature that no attribute of sovereignty is involved therein. This exception on the statute was, doubtless, in tended to relieve such transactions of a doubtful character from the provisions of the act. If so intended, the exception of the enactment of that which, under the less rigid application of construction of the American courts might or would not have been considered as within the principle, would be an affirmance of the principle as applicable to the construction of the statut. But, in any event, the general principle of construction cannot be avoided by mere implication for, in the language of the case last effed, implication cannot produce such reand of such a nature that no attribute of clied, implication cannot produce such re-sults "unless the language is such as to show clearly that such was the intent of the act," which the language in this case does not do. It is, therefore, clear the United set," which the language in this case does not do. It is, therefore, clear the United States is tot embraced in or subject to the provisions of the act of the ith of February, 1887. That service consists in the receipt, spiredy transmission, distribution, and delivery of mail matter to the people. As the act coes not include the mail service in its provisions, pope of the lawful, customary, and necessary instrumentalities by which that service is conducted are subjected to the law. Among the lawful, customary, and necessary instrumentalities for the officient consistent, and successful conduct civit, consistent, and successful conduct of the service the Postofilee Department is authorized by law to send officers, agents, and clerks of the government to take charge of, protect, and distribute the mails, and to search for and investigate errors,

frands, or crimes relating to them. Persons frands, or crimes relating to them. Persons thus employed, when in the actual line of duty, or when, in pursuance thereof, going to or returning from their places of residence while in the performance of service, or to or from their assigned line of duty, in the ordinary and customary course of the service, should be regarded as in the performance of official duty and unaffected by the provisions of the act.

CORDIAL VISITING.

The Russian Minister and Lady Bid the President Goodby.

Yesterday was a quiet one at the white

house. There was some calling; more in the way of cordial visiting and leave taking than to talk upon matters of reform. Some of the callers were Congressmen Springer Hill, Barbour, and Townshend, ex-Repre sentative Mitchell, and Mr. S. Borlean, of Easton, Pa.; Mr. John C. Welsh, of New York; Mr. B. F. Meyer, of Harrisburg; Mr. H. Kritz, Texas; Mr. George W. Hull, Lima, Ohlo; Mr. H. M. Sewell, vice consul of Liverpool; Mr. Thomas D. Foster, and Mr. James H. Mandeville, and the German minister. Mr. de Struve, the Russian minister, called to say goodby to the President, as he leaves for Europe in a few days. It is currently reported in diplomatic circles that Mr. de Struve will not again return to America. He will join Mine. de Struve and his interesting family on his surival. It was not the desire of Mine, de Smive to return to Washington; she wished to live where she could educate her children in the Greek church. Buran and Easton, Pa.: Mr. John C. Welsh, of New hildren in the Greek church. Baron and daroness Rosen, the former is the Russian consul at New York, are here, and will consul at New York, are here, and will scrupy the Russian legation this summer. Hor. James E. Campbell was also one of he President's callers yesterday. Mr. campbell goes to Ohio this week, where will respond to the toast "Thomas Jeffer-on" at the annual banquet of the Jeffer-du Club in Springfield. Herr Anten Schett, the German tenor,

Herr Anton Schott, the German tenor, will sing at a musicale to be given by Jaron Von Zedtwitz to-night, and at Secretary Whitney's to morrow.

Miss Waite is in Annapolis, and Miss Felanor Foster, and Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean are in New York city.

Senator and Mrs. Spooner are at their to me on Capitol IIII.

The streets and avenues were deserted vesterday. The wind lashed so furiously but pedestrians took refuge in the transact, and few took airings in close carriages. Gen. Beale, who has been seriously III, is

are, and few took airings in close carriages.

Gen. Beale, who has been seriously ill, is
now slowly recovering. Mrs. Beale held
quite a reception in the library on Monday
effernoon, seeing the friends who called to
nquire for the general. On Sunday Gen.
Beale, was able to see some of his friends.

Dr. George B. Loring spent most of the day
at his hadde. t bis bedside Baron von Tavera, the new minister from

Baron von Tavera, the new minister from Austria, is an accomplished musician.

Mrs. Senator Dolph gave a very pretty strip last evening. Mrs. Dolph was assisted by Miss Dolph and Miss Odeneal in reciving the guests. Mrs. Dolph wore an igant trained dress of black silk, trimmed with French tray passimenterles: Miss Bolph wore blue silk, garlanded with bonether roses, and Miss Odeneal was in white lik.

HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

Proposing to Establish Such an Institute in This City. Miss C. V. Drinkwater, of Boston, who is the general superintendent of the various departments of the Young Women's Chrisan Association of that city, read an intersting paper last night before the trustees the office of Mr. Nathaniel Wilson, No. 24 F street. The address was on the conding house system adopted for young women in Boston. There are two uch houses in operation in that city ander Christian supervision. Begin dag with two rooms, the project outlined until it now possessed properly alued at \$260,000. The plan was to take uning women of good character, teach han such account of the project of the project of the project of the plan was to take only when the project of the plan was to take only when the project of the plan was to take only when the project of the plan was to take only the plan was to take only the plan was to take the project of the plan was to take the plan was to take the project of the plan was to take the plan was am such occupations as would benefit am for life, give them a home, and help the for life, give them a bothe, and help hem to get employment when in need of There were many fasts given by the sity which were found to be interesting. Miss Drinkwater, after finishing her ad-ress, was questioned by the heart as to the est policy to be pursued in establishing a

The set of incorporation of the proposed one was read, and the second section bewed that it was intended as a temporary see for women who were without means of to aid such of them as desire to return their bomes in other cities.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the resolution was adopted authorizing the resolution of the second of e secretary to notify the in or precently to notify the incorporators to e precent at the next meeting and make cown whether they will accept the trus-erable. The committee on organization was ordered to report the names of six dies, for additional trustees, and also to open to list of names to be voted on for

flicers of the proposed institution. FOOLED BY A COUNTRYMAN. A German Saloon Keeper Taken in by

a Boarder. Carl Berg, a well dressed German, called t Charles Mayer's saloon, 310 Tenth street, ccently, and stated that he came here to et a fortune left him by a deceased aunt. He placed an envelope in Mr. Mayer's custody, with an injunction that he take the best exre of it, as it contained bonds of great value. Mr. Mayer accepted the trust as also the word of the stranger. The latter accepted Mr. Mayer's confidence in the shape of a Mr. Mayer's confidence in the shape of a cast of \$2 and carriage rides to the amount of \$25, and after getting these he left subscript, being mindful enough to forget paying his board ball. The envelope he left whind Mr. Mayer opened, and instead of londs he found a lot of scraps of paper. Mr. Mayer had strength enough to say "th am rescal" and went to the police for con

An Enjoyable Entertainment. Although the winds of last evening might ot be described as "airs from heaven." but ather as blasts from the Artic, a large ssemblage appeared at the Church of Our Father, Thirteenth and L streets, the cession being a repetition of the "Living lictures".—very much alive young ladies—
ind the "Sundower Chorus." Yet it wa
tot altogether a repetition. The sundower
were now fifteen in number, and the prett
leads uttered new songs. A lady san
most tenderly "Annie Laurie." accompany
ing herself on the plano. "Miles Standish"
Courtebin" was shown most effectively Courtship" was shown most effectivel mong the "Living Pictures," then "li-ween Love and Wealth," then "Miriam, a beautiful group of three, "Lucle Tob as beautifut group of three, "Uncle "Uncle sid the Widow," "Charlotte Corday," "St. Catharine," A little miss, two fall, sarg a sweet little song in a sittle voice, and at beginning and on there of minds the funniest little courters of minds and courters of the funniest little cour over seen. She was encored, and sang another pretty song, after which she bore away a bouquet and a basic to diributary flowers, selegift nearly as large as herself. He oppearing later, she recited a short juvenile com and was again encored. A bouquet, is before, concluded the very agreeable encotablished. estainment.

Owing to the severe weather last evening he E Street Rink was not patronized as liberally as heretofore, but the nuclience tave expression of its appreciation of Proleason's method of subduing the horse Several faulty animals were soon brought under control, showing what good manage-ment can accomplish. The professor has six good subjects for to night, and a lively time may be expected.

The Weather. For District of Columbia and Virginia-Fair weather, warmer, winds shifting to

Thermometric readings-3 a. m., 28.03; 7 a m. 28.0°; 11 a. m., 27.0°; 2 p. m., 28.0°; 7 p. m., 28.0°; 10 p. m., 28.0°; mean temperature, 28.0°; maximum, 31.0°; minimum, 21.0°; mean relative humidity, 61.0%; total precipitation.

POWER OF OUR LANGUAGE

NO TONGUE HAS GAINED SUCH VIC-TORIES AS THE ENGLISH.

Prof. John M. Langston Finds Much in It of Interest-Where Additions Have Been Engrafted-Easy to Understand and Excelling All Others in Beauty.

Bethel Literary Association met last sight at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, on M street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, There was a large attendance. In the absence of President Cromwell, Vice President Jesse Lawson occupied the chair. The meeting was called to order at 8:15, and prayer was offered by Dr. Shackleford, after which, in a few well chosen remarks, Mr. Lawson introduced the Hon, John Mercer Langston, ex-United States minister

Mercer Langston, ex-United States minister to Hayti, who was announced to deliver an address on "The Power of the English Language."

Mr. Langston said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: You are responsible for my being here and for the topic on which I am to address you. In response to the invitation of your secretary I am now in your presence. I am here to say a few things of the language you and I have to use. I need not dwell on the power, the beauty, the grandeur of that tongue. If there is to be any language in the next word it will be the own we now, perhaps stammeringly.

grandeur of that tongue. If there is to be any language in the next word it will he the one we now, perhaps stammeringly, use. I measure my words when I saythis, for there is no way so marked as the way of language, and no language has so steadily marched on, gaining constant victories day by day, as the language we call the English.

Our language, like our ustion, has the power and the faculty of gathering from any and every source. It was but a little thing in the beginning, but additions were castly engrafted. It touches the Latin, the Greek, and the Hebrew, and gains something in every instance. A man who reads English well and understandingly can acquite a knowledge of Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, and even Hebrew much more easily than without the preparatory study of the English tongue, with it in his possession he holds the key to every language. Give me the American scholar or the English scholar who knows thoroughly his own language—the Calife, the Norse, the Anglo-Sazon—and I will show you the man who can make his way through the intricate masses of the linguistic path. You cannot speak English to-day without speaking Greek. It is a language of great power, but of small words, and when you desire to picture great and poetic things you must borrow from the Greek and its dialect but of small words, and when you desire to picture great and poetle things you must be borrow from the Greek and its dialect—Latin. Take the vigorous words of Saxon origin and add Greek with its music and imagination and you have a master tongue. These elements are the substratum of our language. If a man's opportunities will not allow him to study the classics let him take the Old and New Testament (applause). If Wyckiffe ever did the world a service it was the franslation of the Bible into English. If you shift the "Pilgrims Progress," "Shakespeare" and Milton you are cultivating the English language in a direction that cannot be attained in any other way. I take it that when all classes of our people understand the power of the English language they will give a new line of study to our students, and will push them along the line of language, rather than that of mathematics language learned by you will be of daily language learned by you will be of dally use in all professions or walks of life. Arithmetic has not the value of language. I am not advising any one against studying mathematics: I would have you study them; they are necessary. But If you ask me which is of the greatest practical use I answer, unhesitatively language.

answer, unbesitatingly, language.

The English language is the only one that has this quick wit of stealing from all other language all it needs to boild reself up. It is remarkable how we appropriate the terms and words we find necessary.

The man, present and followed the remarkable properties. The past, present, and future of the negro ace was plotured in a vivid manner, and the influence of their presence in this countrielearly shown. Mr. Langston dwelt on the composite nationality of our land and of the great mission the negro had to fmill. How he had to contribute of his thought, genius, and talent to the great famil of

his great nation.

Prof. Langeton then enlegized in an unstinted manner the English language, its poetry, its prose, and its possibilities. Daniel Webster and Lord Brongram's cratorical powers were brilliantly commutated on, and the efforts of other speak. ets in other tongues compared with theirs, to the manifest advantage of the English larguage. The lecturer closed with a tensterly oratorical flight, in which the great future of the lauguage was graphically depicted, and anid foul and prolonged appliance the falented genticutar sat down.

Mr. Reuben Smith, Mr. H. Clay Smith, and Mr. C. C. Astwood, United Systems

and Mr. C. C. Astwood, United States consul to San Domingo, made brief addresses, and Col. Arnold tickled the ristleties of the audience in his inimitable way. Bishop Brown, of the A. M. E. church, pronounced the benediction, and the assembly of the A. M. E. church, pronounced the benediction, and the assembly of the A. M. E. church, pronounced the benediction, and the assembly of the A. M. E. church, pronounced the benediction, and the assembly of the A. M. E. church, pronounced the benediction, and the assembly of the A. M. E. church, pronounced the benediction of the A. M. E. church, pronounced the benediction of the A. M. E. church, pronounced the benediction of the A. M. E. church, pronounced the benediction of the A. M. E. church, pronounced the B. M. M. E. Church, pronounced the B

semblage dispersed, well pleased with the profitable evening they had enjoyed.

Studying Aldeberau. After a cloudy, cold, windy, and generally disagreeable day, the six cleared shortly after sunset last night, revealing in the western heavens a sight well worth seeing. A little beneath the moon, and anparently very near it, was a bright twinkparently very near it, was a bright twink-ling star, of size sufficient to attract any casual observer's attention. Wishing the know more of it, and, if possible, to got a peep at it through the great telescope, a re-porter of the Rigrouncan called on Prof. Hall, at the mayal observatory.
"It is not often, professor," said the re-porter, "that we see a star so near the moon. Is this not an unusual phenome-non!"

"It will not be for the next two years," he replied. "This star—Alphetauri, cour-monly cailed Aideberan—is a star of the first magnitude, and is very well known. When the moon comes between us and the star, apparently passing immediately over, as it does to night, it fixes very accurately the position of the moon. This phenomenon will take place every month for the next two years, and then the star will leave its present course, and will not be seen for ten years. The telescopes of the observatory were all drawn upon Alphetauri to night, but owing to the sky becoming obscured by clouds we have had to discontinue our obfirst magnitude, and is very well known

Yesterday was the day of prayer for the success of the cause of prohibition in Michigan. In the call Miss Willard says: "On the 4th of April a jury of the voters of the state of Michigan will give a vertict in the case of 'The Home Against the Saloon.' We therefore ask every local union to observe Tuesday, March 29, as a day of special prayer for our cause in the state of Michigan,' In this city the services were held at Metropolitan M. E. Church, commencing at 10 a. m. and closing at 4 p. m. The church was filled all day long and the half-hour services were conducted by the following: Mrs. Dr. J. P. Newman, Rev. F. D. Power, Rev. Dr. J. A. Price, Rev. Dr. J. A. Price, Rev. Dr. H. R. Naylor, Mrs. M. E. Cohen, Mrs. R. B. Catlin, Rev. Dr. J. M. Rylsy, Itev. Semuel H. Green, Rev. Chas. B. Bamstell, Rev. Dr. Elliott, Rev. C. W. Baldwin, Rev. Dr. J. Y. Newman, and Hon, W. T. Hornaday. the 4th of April a jury of the voters of the

Mr. Joseph L. Bradley is still alive, but his condition is in no way improved. He holds out marvelously against the inroads of discuse and weakness.

In a Fair Way to Recover. At 11 o'clock last evening Mr. Trotter was very much better, and, according to Dr. Reyburn, was in a very fair way to re-